KOONENBERRYGOLD

15 June 2026

Newmont commences drilling at Junee JV, NSW

Koonenberry Gold (ASX:KNB) ("Koonenberry" or "the Company") is pleased to advise Newmont Exploration (Newmont) has commenced a diamond drilling program of up to nine holes for 1,800m at the Junee Joint Venture (JV) Project, NSW.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drill program **fully funded by Newmont** under the Exploration and Farm-in Agreement (June 2018) following up encouraging gold intersections at the **Allawah Prospect** including[1]:
  - **20m @ 1.15g/t Au** incl. **10m @ 1.84g/t Au** from 54m incl. **4m @ 2.84g/t Au** from 60m & **2m @ 2.47g/t Au** from 120m (JNRC025)
  - **6m @ 1.63g/t Au** within **30m @ 0.39g/t Au** from 104m (JNRC023)
  - **2m @ 1.31g/t Au** within **36m @ 0.21g/t Au** from 124m (JNRC021)
  - **2m @ 1.04g/t Au** within **8m @ 0.41g/t Au** from 6m (JNRC024).
- Drilling designed to test mineralisation strike extent within largest (>1.5km x 1km) gold-in-soil anomaly at the Junee JV supported by As-Sb-Te-Bi-Cu soil pathfinders, and rock chips up to **1.79g/t Au** & **0.75g/t Au**[2].
- First drilling at Allawah since completion of dipole-dipole induced polarisation (DDIP) geophysical survey which defined **large-scale resistivity and chargeability features**.
- Newmont is reviewing potential additional targets across the JV for possible air core (AC) and diamond drill testing.
- KNB holds a 20% interest in the Junee JV Project (EL 8470) which is **free carried to commercial production**, Newmont is managing the JV.

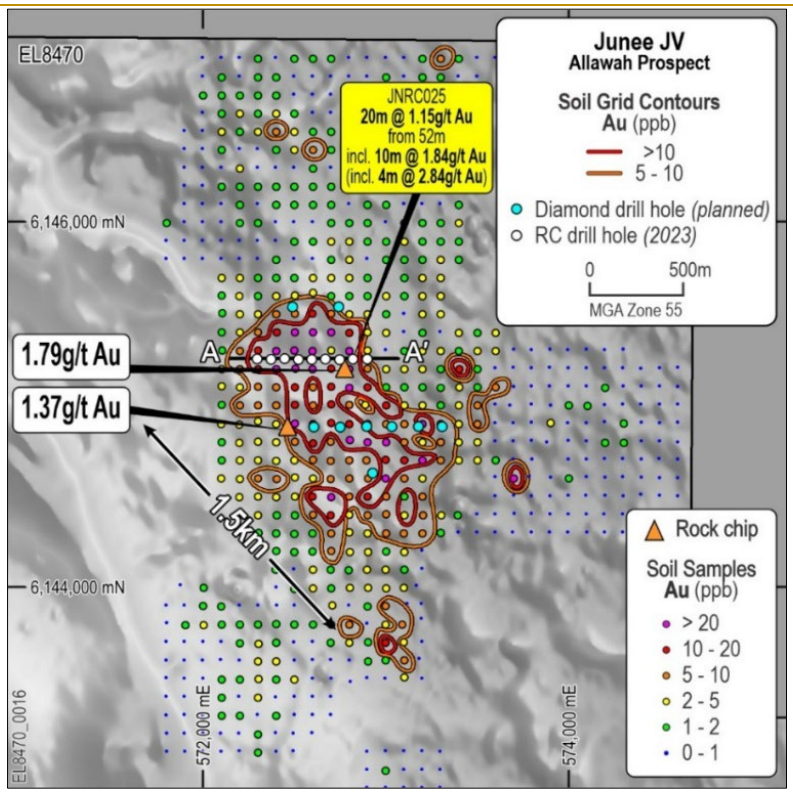

Figure 1. *Allawah's >1.5km x 1km gold in soil anomaly with historical and planned drilling on magnetics.*

[1] Refer to Tables 4 & 5 and see KNB:ASX 17/10/24
[2] Refer to Table 6 and see KNB:ASX 17/10/24

KNB Chairman Paul Harris commented:

"We are extremely encouraged by the commencement of diamond drilling at the Allawah target at our Junee JV. Previous RC drilling at Allawah was limited to a single nine-hole drill traverse across the largest gold-in-soil anomaly defined on the project to date, which returned very encouraging shallow gold drill intercepts that Newmont are now following up.

This is the first drill test of the target since the acquisition of induced polarisation geophysics (IP), which defined large-scale chargeability and resistivity anomalies, coincident with the drill results. Pleasingly, the drill program was designed collaboratively between Newmont and KNB's geological team.

This work is fully funded under the Exploration Earn-in and Joint Venture Agreement and managed by Newmont, allowing KNB to advance other high priority gold and copper-gold targets within our 100%-owned ***Lachlan Project****. This will allow first pass drill testing of these targets in the coming months."*

Photo 1. *Drill rig at the Allawah Prospect, Junee JV.*

1,800m DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

Joint Venture partner Newmont has commenced a diamond drill program of up to nine holes for 1,800m at the Allawah Target, Junee JV testing:

- A large-scale, **>1.5km x 1km** gold in soil anomaly returning up to **741ppb Au** supported by As-Sb-Te-Bi-Cu pathfinder anomalism.[3]
- Quartz-albite-iron carbonate-pyrite-arsenopyrite alteration zone at surface returning anomalous rock chip gold values incl. **1.79g/t Au, 0.75g/t Au, 0.73g/t Au, 0.67g/t Au, 0.53g/t Au, 0.52g/t Au & 0.27g/t Au.**[4]
- Elevated resistivity response (>500 Ohm/m) defined over a **>1.2km x 1.2km** area coincident with gold-in-soil anomalism and attributed to quartz-albite alteration assemblages.
- Chargeability high (>9mV/V) semi-coincident with soil geochemistry defining an **~3.0km x 2.2km** zone of interest.

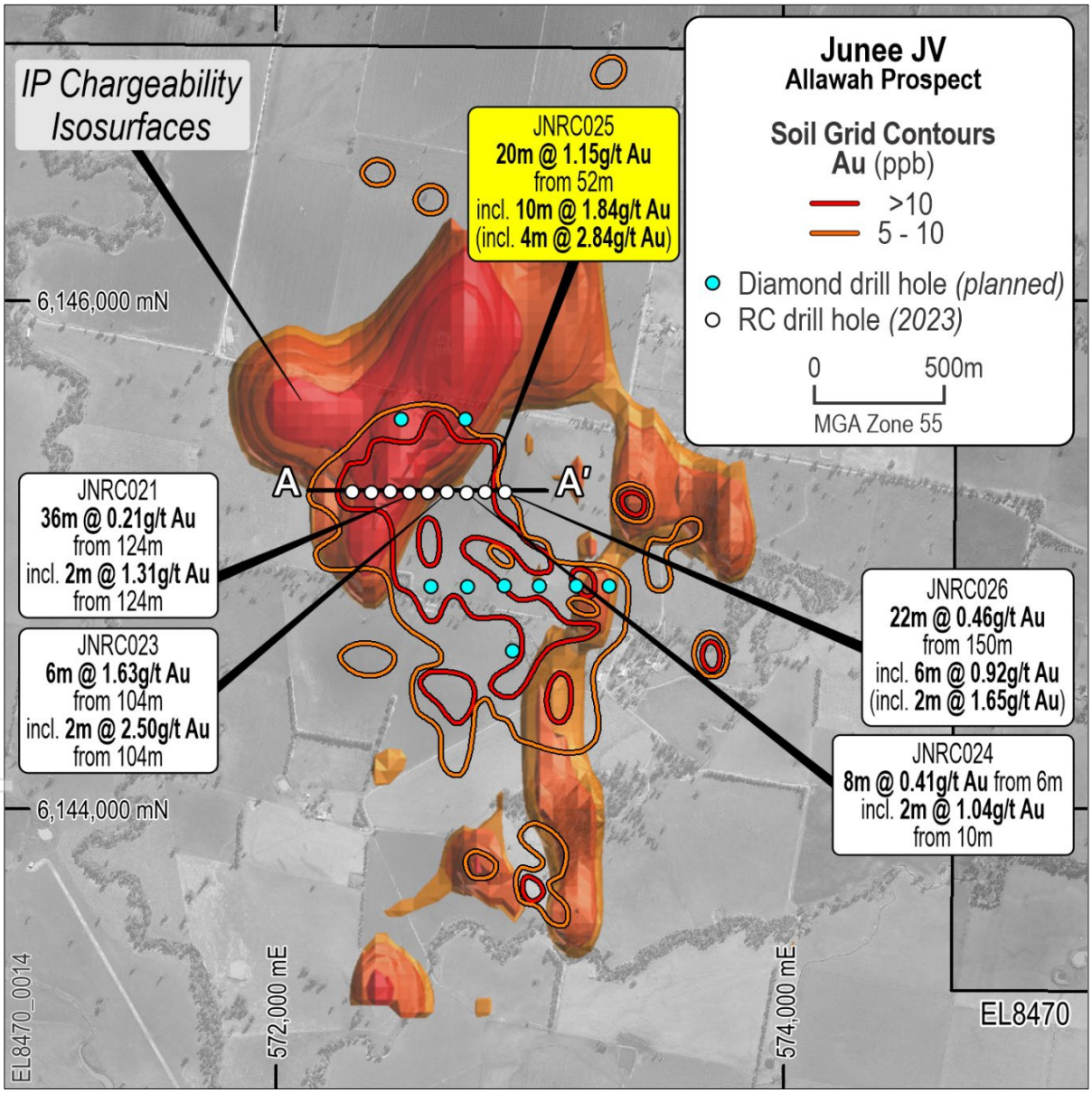

Figure 2. *Satellite image of Allawah with highlight gold reverse circulation intersections and IP chargeability shells (>9mV/V). Coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.*

[3] KNB ASX Announcement dated 16/01/2025.
[4] Refer to Table 6 and see KNB:ASX 17/10/24 for initial reporting

The currently planned program provides a follow-up test of significant first-pass gold intersections returned earlier in the joint venture including:[5]

- **20m @ 1.15g/t Au** incl. **4m @ 2.83g/t Au,** incl. **2m @ 3.64g/t Au** from 52m (JNRC025)
- **2m @ 2.47g/t Au** within **30m @ 0.37g/t Au** from 116m (JNRC025)
- **6m @ 1.63g/t Au** within **30m @ 0.39g/t Au** from 104m (JNRC023)
- **2m @ 1.31g/t Au** within **36m @ 0.21g/t Au** from 124m (JNRC021)
- **2m @ 1.04g/t Au** within **8m @ 0.41g/t Au** from 6m (JNRC024).

Mineralisation occurs as sulphide rich zones (pyrite-arsenopyrite) within stronger quartz-albite-sericite alteration and localised quartz-carbonate-sulphide veining, hosted by a mafic dolerite/basalt/micro gabbro suite, diorite intrusion and andesitic volcaniclastics.

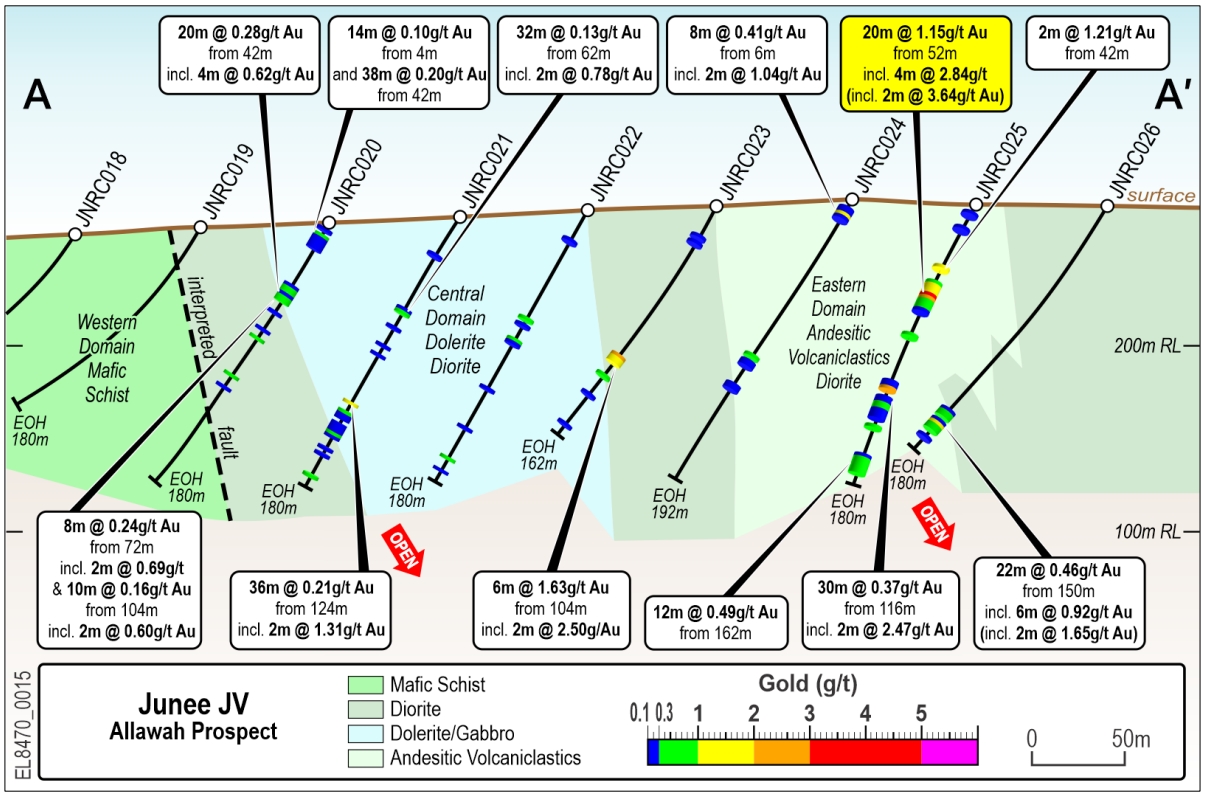

Figure 3. *Allawah cross section A to A' showing drill holes, significant intersections and geology.*

Results from the currently planned Allawah drill program are anticipated in Q3 to Q4 2026. Newmont have advised that further potential work programs are under consideration.

[5] Refer to Table 4 & 5

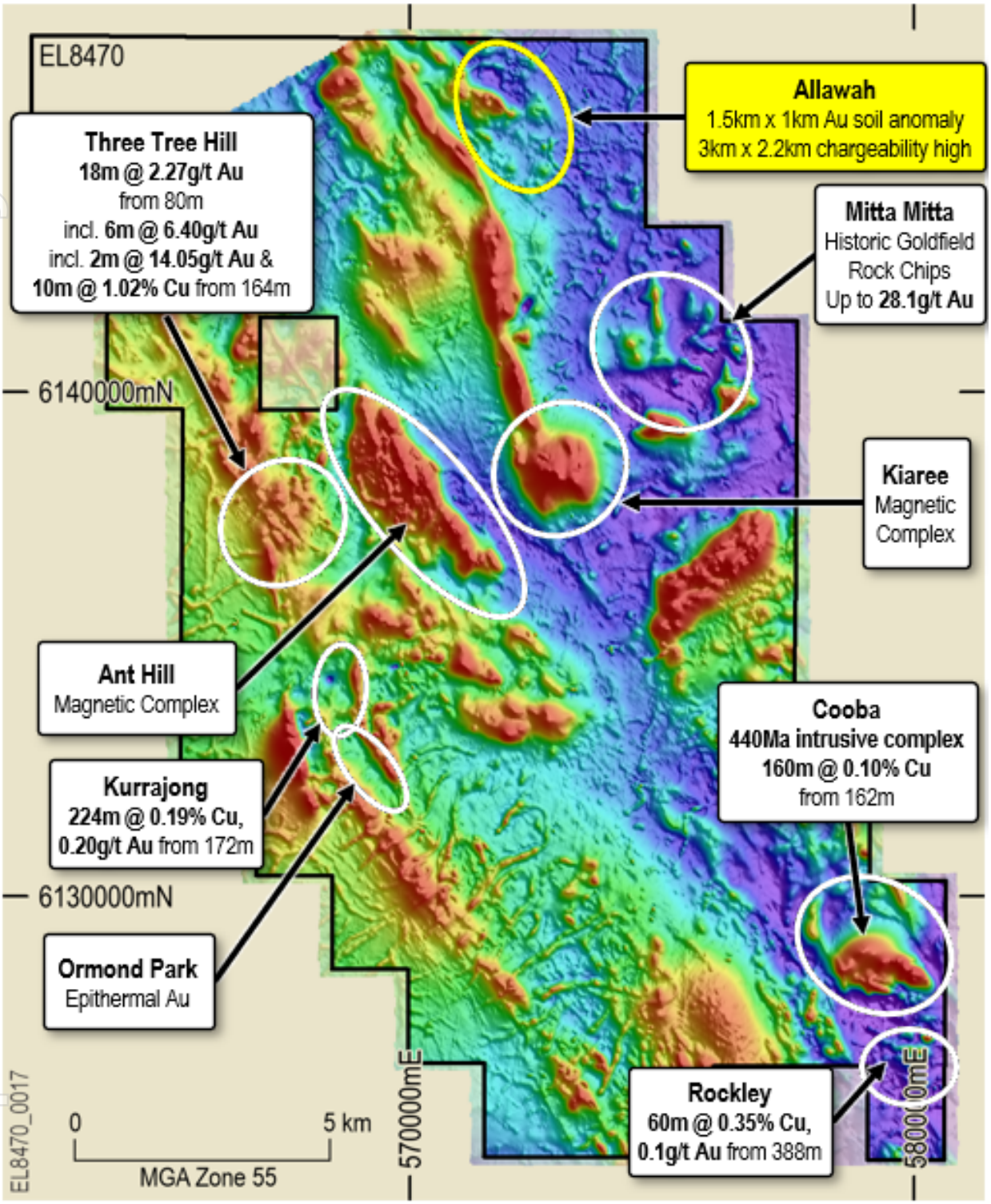

Figure 4. *Junee Project showing location of the Allawah Prospect and other targets with significant results[6] . Coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.*

[6] KNB ASX Announcement dated 16/01/2025.

JUNEE PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Junee JV Project located within the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB), encapsulates the southern portion of the Junee-Narromine Volcanic Belt, the western zone of the Macquarie Arc. This world class mining province has a combined metal endowment of **+88Moz** Au + Cu. The western zone of the Arc hosts major deposits such as Evolution Mining's **13Moz Au Cowal Mine** and **5.2Moz Au, 4.4Mt Cu North Parkes Mine**[7], and multiple other gold and gold-copper mines and deposits along the Gilmore Suture such as the historic **Gidginbung Gold Mine** (0.7Moz Au produced) & the Rain Hill or Temora porphyry Cu-Au district (>1.43Moz Au & 0.73Mt Cu)[8] held by Linq Minerals (ASX:LNQ), the **Dobroyde** deposit (2.08Mt @ 1.15g/t gold)[9] held by Australian Gold and Copper (ASX:AGC), **Mt Adrah** gold deposit (20Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 770koz Au) [10] , held by Wildcat Resources (ASX:WC8), and the older gold mining districts of **Adelong** (historical production >800koz Au)[11] and **West Wyalong** (439koz Au @ 36g/t Au).[12]

Note that above references to Mineral Resources, mines and exploration projects of other parties do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any success at all or similar successes. Refer to full disclaimer at the end of this announcement.

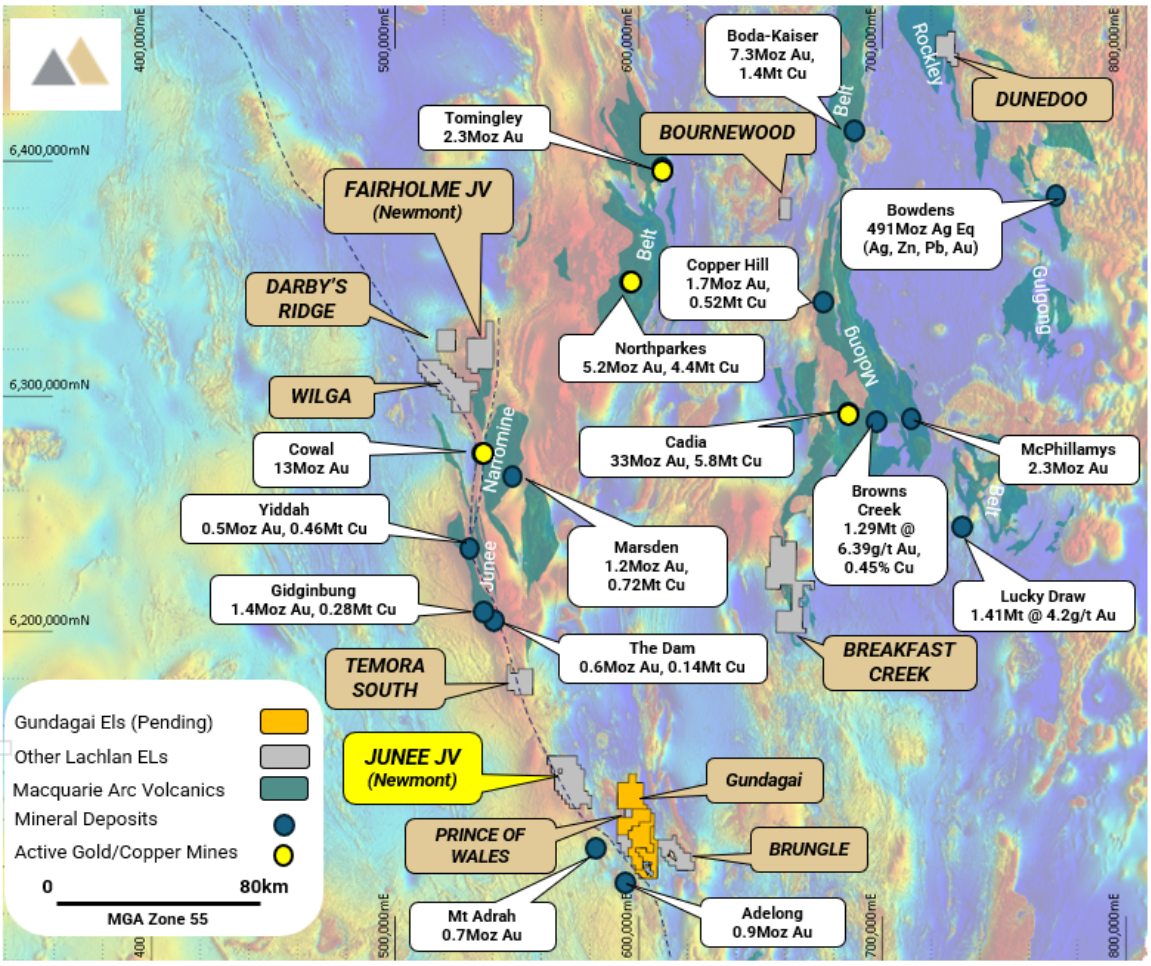

***Figure 5**. Location of Junee JV Project EL8470 and other KNB targets including the recent Gundagai Acquisition[13] within the Lachlan Project in relation to Tier 1 mines and significant deposits.*

[7] Phillips 2017, Evolution Mining 2023, Alkane 2023, Newmont 2023 Gold Reserves and Resources, China Molybdenum Company 2022, Regis Resources 2023.
[8] Hooper et al, 2017.
[9] ARX ASX Announcement dated 03/07/2023.
[10] WC8 ASX Announcement dated 18/01/2023.
[11] DDD ASX Announcement dated 18/05/2020.
[12] Geological Survey of New South Wales, 1975.
[13] KNB ASX Announcement dated 19/05/2026

Exploration at the Junee JV has involved acquisition of significant generative surface geochemical and geophysical datasets with resultant initial drill testing consisting of 79 reverse circulation and or diamond drill holes for 36,822m. Work has defined multiple near surface discoveries including porphyry Au-Cu, porphyry Cu-Mo, epithermal gold and skarn type mineralised systems, underlining the "unusually fertile portion of the Macquarie Arc"[14] that the Junee JV captures. Junee and our Fairholme JV are the only active joint ventures operated by Newmont in the entire Lachlan Fold Belt. Highlight porphyry and epithermal systems are outlined below, and it is KNB's belief that many require additional drilling, in combination with a pipeline of targets requiring first-pass drill testing providing the Company with an enviable opportunity.

Kurrajong Au-Cu Porphyry System

The Kurrajong Au-Cu porphyry system was discovered with the first and second diamond holes completed during the joint venture, mineralisation is now defined over a strike length of **1,500m** in a north-north westerly orientation, remains open in multiple directions and returned highlight intersections including:

- **224m @ 0.19% Cu, 0.20g/t Au** from 172m, incl. **107m @ 0.3 % Cu, 0.33g/t Au** from 254m (JNRCD002)[15]
- **110m @ 0.15g/t Au & 0.15% Cu** from 258m (JNRCD013)[16]
- **84m @ 0.33g/t Au & 0.17% Cu** from 429m (JNDD073)[17]

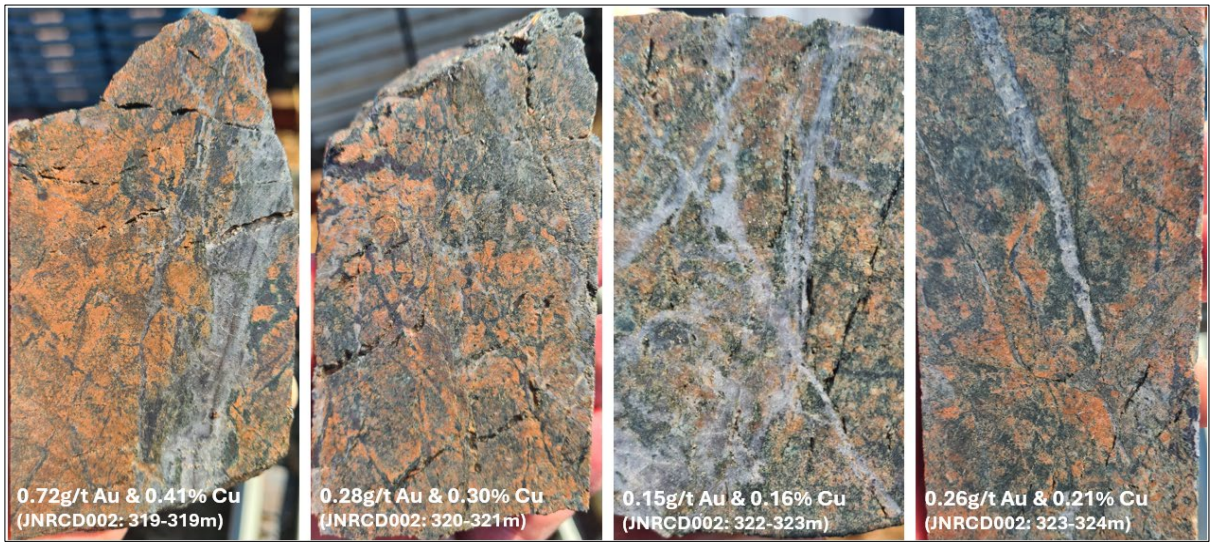

***Photo 2**. Examples of potassic altered monzonite porphyry intersected at Kurrajong (JNRCD002 319-324m).*

Mineralisation occurs as magnetite-K feldspar+/-molybdenite veins and later sheeted to stock worked quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-magnetite veins hosted by potassic (K feldspar-biotite-magnetite) altered monzonite/monzodiorite porphyry interpreted to be 440Ma age. Potassic alteration is overprinted by phyllic (illite-chlorite-pyrite) and argillic/advanced argillic (kaolinite+/-pyrophyllite) assemblages. Kurrajong remains open in multiple directions, KNB believes that there is insufficient drilling to define the western margin of the system, while increasing AuEq grades and stockwork vein intensity at depth to the south-east support a plunging high-grade Au-Cu potassic core.

[14] A. Wilson, 2022.
[15] KNB ASX Announcement dated 17/10/2024.
[16] KNB ASX Announcement dated 16/01/2025.
[17] KNB ASX Announcement dated 16/01/2025.

Rockley Cu-Au Porphyry System

The Rockley Cu-Au Porphyry System was discovered with the fifth diamond hole completed during the joint venture which tested a >800m gold in soil anomaly and rock chip results including **16.2g/t Au**[18], 3.54g/t Au[19] & 2.52g/t Au[20]. Drilling identified potassic (biotite-magnetite-K feldspar) alteration associated with intense stockwork to sheeted quartz-chalcopyrite-magnetite-pyrite veins hosted by monzodiorite to monzonite porphyry apophyses. Notable intersections include[21]:

- 60m @ 0.35% Cu & 0.10g/t Au from 388m, Incl. 27m @ 0.69% Cu & 0.18g/t Au from 420m (JNRCD005)
- 53m @ 0.18% Cu & 0.06g/t Au from 278m, Incl. 21m @ 0.29% Cu & 0.12g/t Au from 293m (JNRCD008)

KNB's view is that several geophysical features remain untested at depth surrounding Rockley, including a series of high amplitude magnetic high features to the north of the current drilling and an untested MIMDAS chargeability anomaly (>4.5mV/V) just south of previous hole JNRCD005.

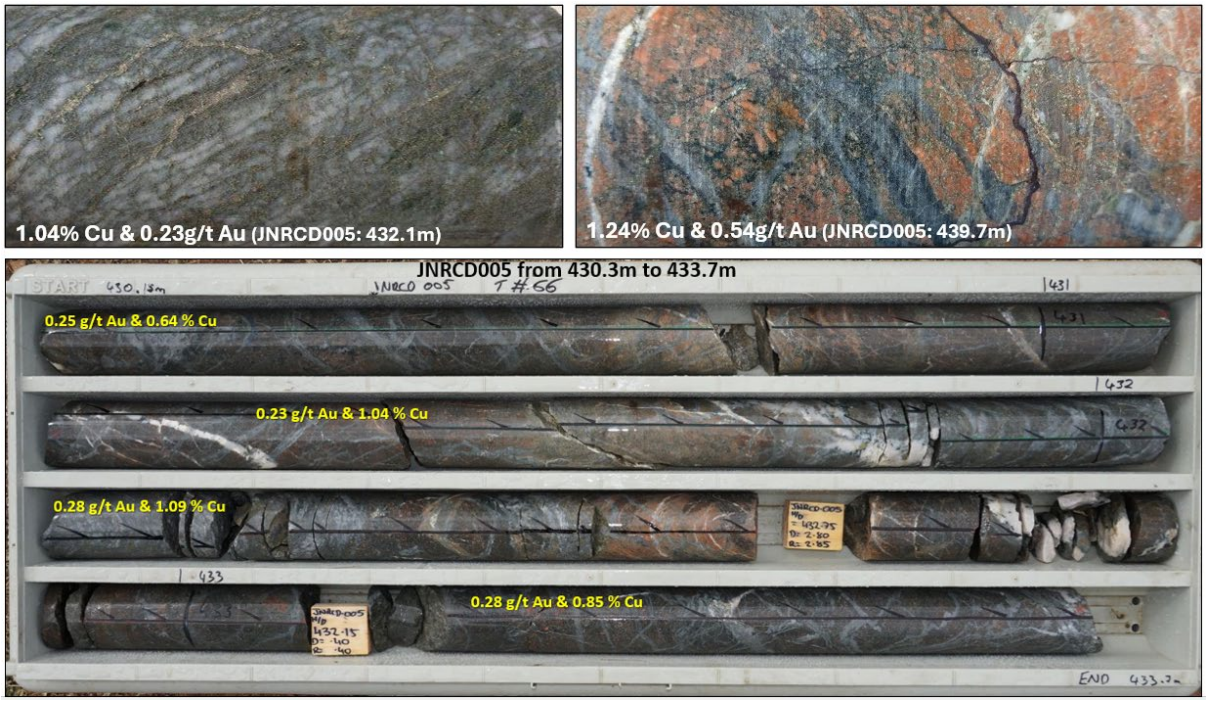

Photo 3. *Example of sheeted and stockwork quartz-chalcopyrite-magnetite pyrite porphyry veining developed in potassic altered monzonite porphyry from JNRCD005 at Rockley.*

Cooba East Cu-Mo Porphyry System

Nine drill holes for 3,559.5m have identified a Cu-Mo porphyry over 750m of strike hosted by subcropping 440Ma[22] alkalic intrusive complex returning high grade Au-Cu-Mo rock chips up to **16.0g/t Au**, **1.83% Cu** and **2,250ppm *Mo***[23]. Salient intersections include:

- 160m @ 0.10% Cu & 0.02g/t Au from 162m (JNRCD043)[24]
- 38m @ 0.24g/t Au & 0.006% Cu from 182m (JNRC046)[25].

[18] Lindhorst, 1991.
[19] Lindhorst, 1991.
[20] KNB ASX Announcement dated 16/01/2025.
[21] KNB ASX Announcement dated 17/10/2024.
[22] Bodorkos et al, 2021.
[23] KNB ASX Announcement dated 16/01/2025.
[24] KNB ASX Announcement dated 16/01/2025.
[25] KNB ASX Announcement dated 16/01/2025.

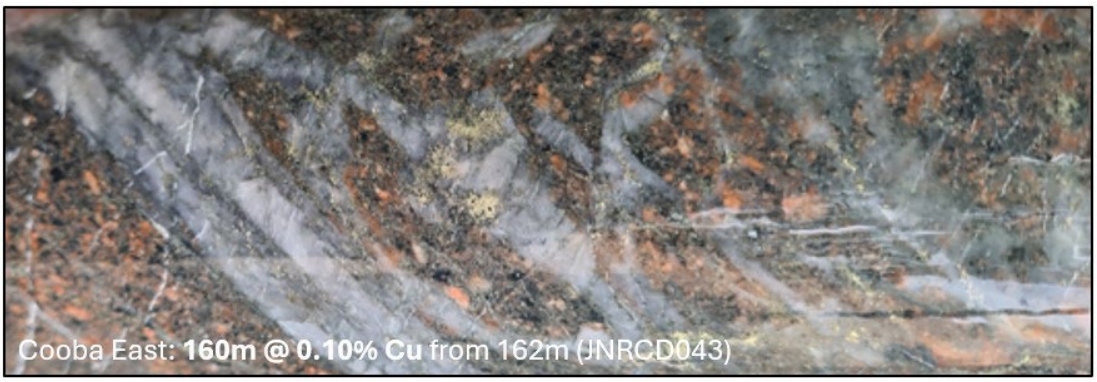

***Photo 4**. Example of quartz-pyrite-molybdenite-chalcopyrite porphyry veining developed in potassic altered monzonite from JNRCD043 at Cooba East associated with broad intersection of 160m @ 0.10% Cu from 162m.*

Mineralisation occurs as quartz-pyrite-molybdenite-chalcopyrite veins in monzonite porphyry phases. Alteration occurs as vein selvage potassic (k feldspar-hematite) assemblages and a later propylitic (chlorite-epidote-pyrite) event. Work to date suggests a potential Cu-Mo dominated system which KNB interpret as a mineralised stock.

Three Tree Hill – Skarn + Epithermal Gold + Cu-Au Porphyry Prospect

Rock chips up to **320g/t Au**[26] within a **3km x 1.5km** soil geochemical anomaly, with a coincident **2.3km x 0.9km** induced polarisation (IP) chargeability feature (>6.5mV/V) define the Three Tree Hill Prospect, with only 16 holes for 8,385m testing a >1.6km long portion of the significantly larger target. Significant results include[27]:

- **18m @ 2.27g/t Au** from 80m, incl. **6m @ 6.40g/t Au**, incl. **2m @ 14.05g/t Au** (JNRCD032)
- **10m @ 1.02% Cu** within **22m @ 0.5% Cu** from 164m, (JNRCD028)

Multiple mineralisation styles have been identified with very broad spaced drilling including **porphyry** style quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite-magnetite veining, peripheral intermediate sulphidation carbonate-quartz-galena-sphalerite veins, as well as shallow **skarn** horizons. Previous drilling has focused on broad scale definition of porphyry style mineralisation with no follow-up of the skarn or interpreted intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold targets.

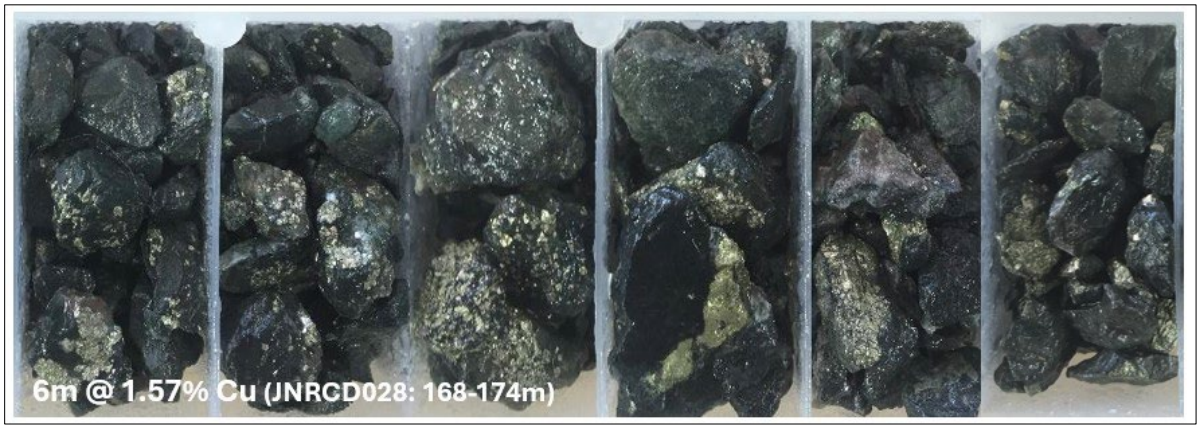

***Photo 5.** Example from 168-174m (JNRCD028) of sulphide (pyrite-chalcopyrite)-specular hematite-chlorite-Fe carbonate skarn at Three Tree Hill.*

[26] KNB ASX Announcement dated 16/01/2025.
[27] KNB ASX Announcement dated 16/01/2025.

FORWARD PROGRAM

Results from the currently planned Allawah drill program are anticipated in Q3 to Q4 CY2026. Further potential work programs are under consideration including generative air-core drilling between Allawah and the Mitta Mitta Prospect, approximately 4.8km to the south.

In addition to drilling at Junee, KNB has active programs underway across the **Lachlan Projects** including geochemical and geophysical surveys enabling drill testing of priority targets at Wilga Flats and Dunedoo in the coming months.

KNB's recent acquisition of the **Gundagai Project** [28] significantly strengthens the Company's Lachan Fold Belt position. Upon completion of the acquisition including transfer of the titles, KNB looks forward to commencing field work at Gundagai.

At the **Enmore Project**, results from district-scale work programs including surface geochemical sampling across the Borah and Sheba regional structural corridors are awaited. This work continues to be successful in highlighting new areas of gold anomalism to provide a strong pipeline of targets for drill testing.

This ASX release was authorised by the Board of the Company

For more information please contact:

Paul Harris
Executive Chairman
+61 8 6245 9869
paul.harris@koonenberrygold.com.au

Nathan Ryan
Investor Relations
+61 420 582 887
nathan.ryan@nwrcommunications.com.au

For further information regarding the Company and its projects please visit **www.koonenberrygold.com.au**

-ENDS-

[28] KNB ASX Announcement dated 19/05/2026

ABOUT KOONENBERRY GOLD

Koonenberry Gold Ltd is a minerals explorer aiming to create value for shareholders through the discovery of Gold and Copper across its diverse portfolio of highly prospective and strategically located projects. These projects cover an area of 4,360km^2 making it one of the most significant exploration portfolios in NSW, further enhanced by the recently announced acquisition of the Gundagai Au-Cu project in the southern Lachlan Fold Belt The Company's immediate focus is the Enmore Project, which is at an exciting discovery phase at the Sunnyside Prospect, whilst contemporaneously advancing multiple projects within the Lachlan Portfolio.

100% Owned Projects

Au Enmore (EL8479 & EL9747; 302km^2)

- 20km Sth of 1.7Moz Hillgrove Au Mine
- 174m @ 1.83g/t Au from 0m (OSSRC06)
- 172m @ 2.07g/t Au from 171m (25ENDD02)
- Emerging gold discovery

Cu/Au Breakfast Creek (EL9313; 392km^2)

- 55km Sth of Cadia Cu-Au Mine
- +6km Cu-Au soil anomaly
- 7.02g/t Au, 1.96% Cu; 3.4g/t Au, 1.1% Cu; 0.5g/t Au, 18.5% Cu rocks
- Untested by drilling

Au Prince of Wales (EL9533; 11km^2)

- Historical shafts and workings (170m deep)
- 4.0km long structural trend
- Very limited drilling

Cu/Au Bournewood (EL9137; 43km^2)

- 40km SW of 7.3Moz Boda-Kaiser deposit
- 13.3g/t Au and 5.7% Cu rock chips
- Numerous historical workings

Au Wilga (EL9272; 272km^2)

- 20km NNW of 13Moz Cowal Au Mine
- Gold mineralisation at EL Boundary
- +4km Carbonate-Base Metal (CBM) trend
- Untested by drilling

Cu Brungle (EL9532; 157km^2)

- Significant scale BHP stream sediment Cu
- 8.43g/t Au & 1.37% Cu rock chips
- Large ovoid shaped magnetic anomalies

Au Temora South (EL8895; 110km^2)

- 16km Sth of 1.4Moz Gidginbung Au-Cu Mine
- 12.7g/t Au, 4.98g/t Au, 1.65g/t Au rocks
- 4m @ 1.93g/t Au to EOH (roadside RAB)

Cu Darby's Ridge (EL8876; 72km^2)

- Intrusion related Cu/Au
- Large >2km Au-Cu Air Core anomaly
- Bullseye mag high + chargeability anomalies

Au Dunedoo (EL9138; 96km^2)

- 65km Nth of 491Moz Ag Eq Bowdens deposit
- +8km Au soil anomaly (>10ppb Au)
- 1.24g/t Au, 12g/t Ag rock chip
- Untested by drilling

Au/Cu Koonenberry (16 ELs; 2,478km^2)

- Highly prospective and underexplored
- Abundant evidence for Au (200km^2 nuggets)
- Pipeline of projects with 34km Au soils
- Multi-million-ounce Au potential

Farm-in and Joint Venture Projects (Newmont Exploration Manager)

Cu/Au Junee JV (EL8470; 256km^2)

- Unusually fertile segment of Macquarie Arc [29]
- 25x Targets; 4x alkalic porphyry systems
- 224m @ 0.19% Cu, 0.2g/t Au from 172m
- *$23.9M spent to date*

Cu Fairholme JV (EL9467; 169km^2)

- Large igneous complex (Phase 4)
- Cover of only 36-150m
- **Northparkes-style "doughnut" mag features**
- Cu/Au in Air Core (>0.1g/t Au, >500ppm Cu)

Capital Structure (ASX:KNB)

1,027M	$32.1M	$4.45M	47%
Shares on issue	**Market Cap**	**Cash**	**Top 20**
ASX:KNB	12/06/2026	31/03/2026	12/06/2026

[29] Alan Wilson, 2022.

TENEMENTS

Koonenberry Project

Licence Number	Area (km²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest
EL6803	156.22	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL6854	59.02	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL7635	23.60	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL7651	47.20	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8245	88.50	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8705	5.90	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8706	295.37	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8819	168.36	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8918	162.64	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8919	277.25	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8949	23.62	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8950	32.47	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9491	372.16	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9492	321.66	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9493	26.22	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9225	417.70	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%

Table 1-Koonenberry Gold's 100% owned subsidiaries Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd and Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd own a 100% interest in sixteen (16) granted tenements making up the Koonenberry Gold Project.

*Area is calculated from the ellipsoid, not planimetric.

ASX: KNB Suite 6, 72-78 Carrington Street, Adelaide SA 5000
T: +61 8 6245 9869 E: info@koonenberrygold.com.au | www.koonenberrygold.com.au

Enmore Gold Project

Licence Number	Name	Area (km²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest
EL8479	Enmore	134.22	NSW	Enmore Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9747	Enmore Regional	167.72	NSW	Enmore Gold Pty Ltd	100%

Table 2-Koonenberry Gold's 100% interest in the Enmore Gold Project.

Lachlan Project

Licence Number	Name	Area (km²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest	Conditions
EL8895	Temora South	110.35	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9313	Breakfast Creek	392.25	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9533	Gundagai	11.25	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9532	Brungle	156.92	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9138	Dunedoo	96.03	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL8876	Darby's Ridge	71.83	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9137	Bournewood	43.35	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	0.5% NSR
EL9272	Wilga Flats	272.42	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	0.5% NSR
EL9467	Fairholme	169.43	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	51%	
EL8470	Junee	256.29	NSW	Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd	20%	

Table 3-Gilmore Metals Pty. Ltd. owns a 100% interest in eight (8) granted tenements as set out above. Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd has earned an 80% interest in the Junee project (EL8470) and is currently in the earn in phase through a farm-in and joint venture agreement on the Fairholme project (EL9467). In addition, Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd holds a 0.5% NSR on the Bournewood (EL9137) and Wilga Flat (EL9272) Projects. Koonenberry Gold owns 100% of Gilmore Metals Pty. Ltd.

DATA TABLES

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre	Source
Allawah	JNRC020	4	18	14	0.21	2.94	Gilmore
Allawah	&	42	80	38	0.20	7.60	Gilmore
Allawah	inc.	42	54	12	0.42	5.04	Gilmore
Allawah	inc.	44	48	4	0.62	2.48	Gilmore
Allawah	JNRC021	62	94	32	0.13	4.16	Gilmore
Allawah	inc.	62	66	4	0.54	2.16	Gilmore
Allawah	&	124	174	50	0.18	9.00	Gilmore
Allawah	inc.	124	160	36	0.21	7.56	Gilmore
Allawah	inc.	124	126	2	1.31	2.62	Gilmore
Allawah	JNRC022	72	90	18	0.14	2.52	Gilmore
Allawah	JNRC023	104	134	30	0.39	11.70	Gilmore
Allawah	inc.	104	110	6	1.63	9.78	Gilmore
Allawah	inc.	104	106	2	2.50	5.00	Gilmore
Allawah	JNRC024	6	14	8	0.41	3.28	Gilmore
Allawah	inc.	10	12	2	1.04	2.08	Gilmore
Allawah	&	108	132	24	0.10	2.40	Gilmore
Allawah	JNRC025	52	72	20	1.15	23.00	Gilmore
Allawah	inc.	54	64	10	1.84	18.40	Gilmore
Allawah	inc.	60	64	4	2.84	11.36	Gilmore
Allawah	&	116	146	30	0.37	11.10	Gilmore
Allawah	inc.	120	122	2	2.47	4.94	Gilmore
Allawah	&	162	174	12	0.49	5.88	Gilmore
Allawah	JNRC026	150	172	22	0.46	10.12	Gilmore
Allawah	inc.	160	166	6	0.92	5.52	Gilmore
Allawah	inc.	160	162	2	1.65	3.30	Gilmore

Table 4 *– Allawah significant drill hole Au intersections. Intersections >0.1g/t Au cut-off and >2g/t x m Au. Maximum internal dilution is 12m (<0.1g/t Au).*

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. Grid	Dip	Depth (m)
Allawah	JNRC018	572299	6145253	254	270	-55	180
Allawah	JNRC019	572373	6145250	257	270	-60	180
Allawah	JNRC020	572447	6145251	260	270	-60	180
Allawah	JNRC021	572523	6145250	263	270	-55	180
Allawah	JNRC022	572597	6145250	267	270	-60	180
Allawah	JNRC023	572672	6145253	270	270	-60	162
Allawah	JNRC024	572750	6145250	273	270	-60	192
Allawah	JNRC025	572823	6145253	271	270	-60	180
Allawah	JNRC026	572899	6145252	270	270	-60	180

Table 5 *– Allawah drill hole collar locations and orientation. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.*

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Prospect	Sample Type	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Source
Allawah	Outcrop	9986	572775	6145194	1.79	2
Allawah	Float	GMR0220	572695	6145248	0.75	Gilmore
Allawah	Subcrop	GMR0223	572654	6145211	0.73	Gilmore
Allawah	Float	GMR0219	572694	6145260	0.67	Gilmore
Allawah	Float	GMR0268	572551	6145266	0.53	Gilmore
Allawah	Float	GMR0211	572729	6145201	0.52	Gilmore
Allawah	Float	GMR0224	572728	6145215	0.27	Gilmore
Allawah	Float	GMR0269	572584	6145248	0.17	Gilmore
Allawah	Float	GMR0214	573057	6144830	0.11	Gilmore

***Table 6** – Allawah rock chip significant results (>0.1g/t Au) & locations. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.*

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ASX: KNB Suite 6, 72-78 Carrington Street, Adelaide SA 5000
T: +61 8 6245 9869 E: info@koonenberrygold.com.au | www.koonenberrygold.com.au

Competent Persons Statement
The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Mr Brynache Ellingworth, who holds a BSc Geology (Hons.), is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and is a full-time employee as Principal Geologist at Koonenberry Gold Limited. Mr Ellingworth has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Ellingworth consents to the inclusion in this report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Where reference is made to previous announcements of exploration results in this announcement concerning the Company's projects, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information and results included in those announcements. The information in this announcement that relates to the previous exploration results have been cross referenced to the original announcement or are from the announcements listed in the references table

Forward looking statements
This announcement may include forward looking statements and opinion. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect" "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", "outlook" and "guidance" or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs. Forward looking statements are based on Koonenberry and its Management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect Koonenberry's business and operations in future. Koonenberry does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that Koonenberry's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by Koonenberry or Management or beyond Koonenberry's control. Although Koonenberry attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of Koonenberry. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law in providing this information Koonenberry does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any changes in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Cautionary statement on visual estimates of mineralisation
Any references in this announcement to visual results are from visual estimates by qualified geologists. Laboratory assays are required for representative estimates of quantifiable elemental values. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Proximate statements
This announcement may contain references to Mineral Resources, mines and exploration projects of other parties either nearby or proximate to Koonenberry Gold's projects and/or references that may have topographical or geological similarities to Koonenberry Gold's projects, the Enmore Gold project and / or Lachlan projects. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any success at all or similar successes in delineating a Mineral Resource on any of Koonenberry Gold's projects, the Enmore Gold project and / or Lachlan projects.

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T: +61 8 6245 9869 E: info@koonenberrygold.com.au | www.koonenberrygold.com.au

APPENDIX 1.

JORC CODE TABLE 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Junee Project (EL8470)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Gilmore Diamond Drilling sampling at Junee was completed on cut half core nominally sampled at 1m or 2m intervals, or at appropriate geological boundaries. • Recent Gilmore RC drilling at Junee was completed by nominally sampling at 1m or 2m intervals using a spear. • Soil sampling by Gilmore Metals was completed by removing surface organic matter from the sample site using a hand pick and shovel and a 25cm x 25cm x 25cm deep hole was dug using a mattock, with a sample of primarily B soil horizon was collected. The soil sample was screened using a 3mm mesh aluminium sieve and a 200-250 gram sub sample of -3mm fraction was retained in a labelled soil geochemical bag for analysis • Rock chip sampling by Gilmore Metals was completed by sampling either in-situ outcrop or float samples where a limited degree of transport is inferred. Sampling was completed with a hammer with rock samples collected in calico sample bags and coordinates recorded. • No references witnessed to historic sampling techniques or procedures for drilling or rock chip sampling.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Historical diamond drilling was nominally sampled at 1m intervals or otherwise at appropriate geological boundaries. • Surface reconnaissance rock chip samples are not considered representative and are used as an exploration tool to plan potential future representative sampling programs.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Determination of historical and recent mineralisation was assumed to be through appropriate geological logging of samples by the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geologist responsible.
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Recent Gilmore drilling and sampling at Junee was conducted using industry standard equipment and practices. • Historical drilling was completed using a diamond or percussion rig of unknown type to obtain samples for analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Recent Gilmore diamond and RC drilling at Junee was conducted using a UDR1200 or UDR650 rig, generally with a hole size of HQ3 but sometimes with PQ drilled in the upper portion of the hole. NQ3 was utilised when required due to adverse drilling conditions/drilling difficulties, affecting holes JNRCD010, JNRCD013, JNRCD014, JNRCD042A & JNDD069. • Historical drilling was completed using a diamond or percussion rig of unknown type
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries from recent Gilmore drilling at Junee were estimated on all RC holes and any core loss was stated on diamond core but was generally low. • No recoveries were reported from historical drilling.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• At Junee recent Gilmore RC samples were checked by the geologist for volume, moisture content, possible contamination, recoveries and against drill depth. Any issues were discussed with the drilling contractor. • No measures to ensure representivity were reported from historical drilling
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery from recent Gilmore drilling at Junee was good. No sample biases are expected, and no relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade. • No sample biases can be determined from the historical holes.
	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and*	• No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or

ASX: KNB Suite 6, 72-78 Carrington Street, Adelaide SA 5000
T: +61 8 6245 9869 E: info@koonenberrygold.com.au | www.koonenberrygold.com.au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	metallurgical studies have been conducted at this stage • Recent Gilmore drill holes at Junee were geologically logged with sufficient detail to use for further studies. • Historical drill holes were geologically logged
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Geological logging was qualitative in nature. • All Junee diamond holes have been photographed
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire length of all historical and recent Gilmore holes was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Junee Gilmore diamond drill holes were half core sampled • No details were reported on historical drill core sampling methods
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and-whether sampled wet or dry.*	• For recent Gilmore Junee drilling, 1m interval samples were equally sampled in blocks of 2m with a sampling spear to produce a 2m composite sample for assay. The assay sample was placed in a sequentially numbered calico bag. • No references have been found for sampling techniques or procedures for historical drilling, trenching or channel sampling or whether samples were wet or dry. • All Gillmore Metals soil samples were collected dry.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Recent Gilmore samples from Junee were pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of 85% <75µm. • No references have been found to sampling preparation for historical results
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Pulverised recent Gilmore Junee samples are rotary split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter • No references have been found for QAQC methods for historical results
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• For recent Gilmore drilling at Junee, Duplicates were completed every fiftieth sample in the drill program and in diamond core this was quarter core. • Given the nature of reconnaissance rock chip sampling by Gilmore Metals, duplicate sampling wasn't considered to be required for the reporting of early stage exploration results.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Field duplicates were collected for soil sampling by Gilmore Metals, inserted every 49th and 52nd sample. • No references have been found for QAQC methods for historical results
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• For recent Gilmore drilling at Junee, sample size is considered appropriate for the target style of mineralisation, and the requirements for laboratory sample preparation and analyses, for early-stage Exploration Results. • Rock chip and Soil sample size is considered appropriate for the target style of mineralisation, and the requirements for laboratory sample preparation and analyses, for early-stage Exploration Results. • No references have been found for sample sizes for historical results
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• ALS is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. • Rock Chip\Grab Samples taken by Gilmore Metals as well as recent Gilmore Junee drill samples were analysed at ALS laboratories in Orange, NSW\Perth, WA, using a 50g charge and AAS finish for gold, along with a 60-element package via four acid digest and ICP-MS finish. Lower detection limit range for Au was 0.001ppm • Soil samples taken by Gilmore Metals were analysed at ALS Adelaide, SA, via ALS method AuME-ST44 (50g sample) with aqua-regia extraction and an ICP-MS finish. This method provides assay data for 52 elements in addition to gold at trace levels (>0.1ppb), ideal for identifying subtle soil geochemical trends that may be missed via other methods. Upper detection limit is 1ppm, with any overlimit samples assayed by Aqua Regia and ICP-MS finish (ALS method Au-AROR44).
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times,*	• No geophysical, spectral or handheld XRF tools have been reported being used on samples or core.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For recent Gilmore drilling at Junee, duplicates, blanks and standards were placed in the sample sequence every fiftieth sample in the drill program. The QAQC assays were reviewed to ensure testing was accurate. In addition, lab duplicates and lab standard analysis (laboratory checks) are investigated to check for potential errors. If a potential error is discovered, it is investigated and the samples are potentially re-run with another laboratory. • A certified standard and blank were inserted every 50th and 51st sample respectively for soil sampling conducted by Gilmore Metals. • A field duplicate was taken every 49th and 52nd sample for soil sampling conducted by Gilmore Metals. • Rock chip samples collected by Gilmore Metals had a certified standard and blank inserted every batch, with a minimum of 1 every 50th sample. • No references found for Sample quality, sample interval, sample number and QA/QC inserts (standards, duplicates, blanks) for historical sampling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Historical and recent Gilmore significant intersections/results in this ASX Release have been verified from the source data by the Competent Person and alternative company personnel.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned holes have been completed.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• For recent Gilmore drilling at Junee, primary geological logging was completed by electronic means using a rugged tablet and appropriate data collection software. Sampling data was collected on hard copy and then entered into excel software. Digital data entry is validated through the application of database validation rules and is also visually verified by the responsible geologist through GIS and other software. Data is stored in an excel database

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and backed up on cloud server. • All available historical raw data is publicly available data but no documentation of primary data or drilling and sampling procedures has been identified.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All recent Gilmore Junee data is collected in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA. • All historical data is collected and recorded in AGD84 AMG or lat\long. The location of the surveys is considered to be adequately established and consistent with industry standards and has undergone transformation to grid system GDA94 MGA.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• For recent Gilmore work at Junee, a DEM was produced from the aeromagnetic survey and was used for topographic control. • Available Government Topographic data has been used for historical data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Data spacing on recent Gilmore work at Junee varied depending on the sample type but was appropriate for the target. • Historical spacing varied depending on the target.
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing of assay data has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Recent Gilmore Junee work was nominally oriented perpendicular to the target. • Historical work was nominally oriented perpendicular to the target.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Recent Gilmore Junee drill testing is too early stage to determine if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias. • Historical drill testing is too early stage to determine if the drilling orientation has

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• At Junee earlier sampling by Gilmore (mainly RC) samples were collected in tied calico bags, before being grouped into polyweave bags and sealed with a zip tie. Samples were transported directly to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Orange by Gilmore Personnel. For later sampling by Gilmore (mainly DD) samples were collected into tied calico bags, before being deposited into a bulka bag, which was sealed with zip ties. Samples were transported to TNT Wagga Wagga by either Gilmore Personnel or courier service, with TNT shipping samples to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Adelaide. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email and online Webtrieve portal. • No references have been found to procedures for sample security for the historical samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No new audits or historic audits have been described in reports.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Junee Project is secured by 1 granted Exploration Licence EL8470 covering 91 graticule units for a total of approximately 256 km^2. The title holder is Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd (JV partner) and Koonenberry Gold has 20% of the equity rights.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenement is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration has been conducted by several companies and is summarised as follows: • EL8470 Junee Project: Several old gold mines are located along the western boundary of the tenement south of the small locality of Eurongilly. Mining may have commenced as

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		early as 1890 and continued intermittently until 1940 with most activity occurring from 1890 to 1894. Modern exploration began in 1984 by Peko-Wallsend Operations Ltd to explore linear aeromagnetic anomalies east of Junee, and\or Lachlan Resources NL in JV to 1993. The work in this period discovered the Kurrajong Prospect. Michelago\Cyprus completed follow up work from 1996-1998 and then Golden Cross Resources completed air core drilling at Kurrajong from 2001-2005. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2017.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Junee Project is located within interpreted Macquarie Arc stratigraphy within the Lachlan Fold Belt, which is a world class copper-gold mineral province hosting the giant Cadia Cu-Au porphyry district (35.1Moz Au & 7.9Mt Cu), North Parkes Cu-Au porphyry district (5.2Moz Au & 4.4Mt Cu) and Cowal epithermal Au mine (13Moz Au). Tenure encapsulates the Late Ordovician-Early Silurian Junawarra Volcanics a north-westerly trending belt of intermediate to mafic volcanics, volcaniclastics, sediments & cogenetic monzonitic to dioritic intrusive rocks. Outcrops of these prospective basement rocks are restricted due to an extensive but shallow (<50m deep) cover sequence of Siluro-Devonian Combaning Formation sedimentary rocks &/or Quaternary sediments. The Junawarra Volcanics are believed to be equivalents to the Gidginbung Volcanics which host significant epithermal gold & porphyry copper-gold deposits (>1.8Moz Au & >0.43Mt Cu) along strike to the north at the old Gidginbung Gold Mine, The Dam (Cu-Au), Rain Hill (Cu-Au), Yiddah (Cu-Au), Mandamah (Cu-Au) &

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Donnington (Cu-Au) deposits.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *- Easting and northing of the drill hole collar.* *- Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar.* *– Dip and azimuth of the hole.* *– Down hole length and interception depth.* *– Hole length.*	• Completed drill hole details are presented in Tables in the body of the report.
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No information has been excluded from this release to the best of Koonenberry Gold's knowledge.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Standard length weighting averaging techniques were used for recent Gilmore and historical significant intersection calculations. • No Top Cuts were used.
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• All aggregate drill intercepts are length weighted and internal dilution applicable is stated below the table.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Information and knowledge of the mineralised systems are inadequate to estimate true widths at this stage.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• The geometry is unknown at this stage
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Down hole lengths are reported
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a*	• Appropriate maps, sections, and tables for new results have been included.

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T: +61 8 6245 9869 E: info@koonenberrygold.com.au | www.koonenberrygold.com.au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not all sample assay data has been included in this report as it is not considered material beyond the reported results presented in the main body of this ASX Release. Gold results below detection are <0.001g/t and Cu, Pb and Zn results below detection are <1ppm.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The Junee Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing data interpretation, surface assay results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• See body of this announcement.

ASX: KNB Suite 6, 72-78 Carrington Street, Adelaide SA 5000
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